

LEARN TO FIGHT FOR N. Y. GUARD

Reorganized 22d Engineers
to Know the Secrets of
Trenches, He Says.

ARMORY DANCING FLOOR WILL BE RIPPED OUT

The standard of the disbanded Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers was so low, according to statements made yesterday by high officers of the National Guard of New York, that it will take two years to get the two battalions which are to support it into first class shape. Three-quarters of the rank and file of the old organization may be retained in the new formations, but it is not believed that more than one or two of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss's regimental staff will see commissions. The disbanded order issued by Gov. Glavin on Thursday and signed by Adj. Gen. Henry De Wit Hamilton, whose headquarters are at Albany, will put twenty-eight officers of the regiment on the reserve list, including the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and the officers of four of the twelve companies which made up the organization. The enlisted men who are found fit for engineering service after a rigid examination will be formed into two battalions of four companies, each in charge of a Major.

Responsibility for the order, which came as an almost complete surprise to the regiment itself and to most of the officers and stored up bitter indignation among the officers, was taken by Major Gen. John W. O'Ryan, chief of staff of the National Guard. Gen. O'Ryan explained last night, as The Sun said yesterday, that the order was a part of his plan to conform the guard to regular army standards.

Weak Spots Located.

The order did not specifically criticize the officers of the regiment, but the plans for its reorganization do not spare the weak spots located by Gen. O'Ryan in his personal investigation, which lasted almost a year. The fault was found not in the men but in the organization, which, it is said, but with the officers, who kept up the discipline but failed to enlist and train new recruits.

Officers of the National Guard who knew of the conditions in the Twenty-second, it was said yesterday, and regular army men have regarded the regiment as a "house of cards" with a fine armory and fine draperies but not an organization of soldiers. Engineers in fact, it was said, for the excellent ballroom floor which the organization boasted. This floor is to be torn up in the new dispensation of things and a real engineering work done in the armory and in the field.

The Twenty-second was designated as a regiment of engineers some years ago by Washington, R. O. It had been an infantry body and it has always been the attitude of the high officials of the guard that a regiment of engineers cannot be made by a stroke of the pen. That was done in the case of the disbanded Twenty-second and Gen. O'Ryan has found that the officers' work failed to make for efficiency.

"It was my plan," said Gen. O'Ryan yesterday, "to arrange for an infantry regiment of the National Guard in the event of war we could produce what we are intended to produce for the Federal Government—a tactical division of 22,000 men, not a foot soldier, but a fighting force, on a peace footing, a complete army in itself in all arms of the service such as exists in all armies of the world. An important part of a division is a battalion of engineers, and this battalion must be trained in fact with commissioned personnel of trained engineers able to handle others and get the best work out of them."

Efficiency Shop Methods.

"We have got to have efficiency shop methods with men resourceful in construction, able to make roads, bridges, culverts, make roads and plan and build trenches. It is now right to state that a large part of the personnel of that regiment did not measure up to the standard. They have not been trained to go to organize such a body."

Gen. Glavin, it was learned yesterday, did not know of the proposed plan except in a general way until the order was issued before him. He signed it and he was heartily convinced. It was felt by the officers who furthered the move that while it will cause much hard feeling, they are prepared to stand the criticism because the step was justified by the order. Under the new plan, the order that the division staff considered both sides of the matter, and decided that the old days of the National Guard are done, that efficiency methods must be introduced.

In this attitude, the statement was made yesterday, it takes such a drastic course as this to create public interest in the betterment of the State force. There is no command to agree with it, but a willing and unprepared citizen soldier.

The disbanded order gives Gen. O'Ryan complete personal charge of organizing the two battalions of engineers. He has full authority to appoint and dismiss National Guard and regular army officers to aid him in the wholesale weeding out of officers and men. This board will pass on the qualifications of the officers and make recommendations.

U. S. Army Captain to Aid.

This board includes Col. E. Van C. Jones, chief engineer of Gen. O'Ryan's staff, president, Major George of the Twenty-second, and another Major in the disbanded body. About fifteen of the commissioned officers in the regiment have been recommended by Gen. O'Ryan for the new corps and others may be approved by the examining board.

One of the two battalions will be drilled as "pioneers," who accompany infantry and other troops on tactical marches, prepare roads and bridges, and build trenches. The other battalion will be trained in bridge and other constructive work. Both battalions will know how to care for horses and mules, how to make quick demolitions, dig trenches, plant mines and use other armaments. The interior of the new armory at Washington avenue and 158th street is to be remodelled, the floor torn up, stairs put in and other changes made.

Gen. O'Ryan asserted emphatically that there was no politics in the move to disband the organization. The order came down in Gov. Glavin's name because the Twenty-second regiment had progressed sufficiently to warrant its disbanding. The same course was taken recently in the case of the coast artillery, which was reorganized at the request of Gen. O'Ryan to conform to the regular army standards governing this branch of the service.

But reorganization, however, only the officers were placed on the reserve list and they were retained voluntarily. The enlisted men will be let out, and that has caused much of the indignation which has been expressed yesterday. Col. Hotchkiss visited the Twenty-second several times during the day but had nothing to say about the order.

WILLIAM HAYWARD NAMED AS COUNSEL TO GOVERNOR

Appointee Active in Promoting
Whitman's Candidacy During
Campaign.

POST PAYS \$5,000 A YEAR

Governor-elect Charles S. Whitman announced yesterday the selection of William Hayward, formerly secretary of the Republican National Committee and one of Mr. Whitman's assistants in the District Attorney's office, for the position of counsel to the Governor. The post pays \$5,000 a year.

The appointment of Mr. Hayward is undoubtedly partly in reward for the excellent services given by him in promoting the candidacy of Mr. Whitman last summer prior to the primaries. After the primaries Mr. Hayward had charge of Mr. Whitman's personal headquarters in the District Attorney's office, for the position of counsel to the Governor. The post pays \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Hayward was born in Nebraska in 1876. His father, a native of New York State, served in the Fifth New York Cavalry during the civil war and afterward became a Circuit Judge in Nebraska. He was a United States Senator at the time of his death. William Hayward's grandfather was E. A. Felton of Putnam county.

Mr. Hayward was educated in the University of Nebraska, where he played on both the baseball and football teams, and in Germany. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted, serving as Captain of a company of volunteers, afterward becoming a Major, and then Colonel of the Second Nebraska Cavalry.

Early in life Mr. Hayward entered politics. He ran for County Judge of Otsego county, Nebraska, and was elected. He served in three campaigns as chairman of the Nebraska Republican State committee and then became associated with Frank H. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, in the nomination of William H. Taft for the Presidency in 1908. He was assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee during the campaign in the Chicago headquarters in that campaign.

He declined the appointment of First



William Hayward.

Assistant Postmaster-General in Taft's Administration and made a trip around the world in the interests of California clients. Afterward he settled in this city, becoming a member of the firm of Wing & Russell, 11 Wall street, and remained there until he succeeded Frank Moss on Mr. Whitman's staff in 1913.

Under Mr. Whitman he had the record of prosecuting fifty cases and obtaining convictions in forty-seven. Mr. Hayward is a member of the Bar Association, the Union League Club, Sons of the Revolution and Sons of Veterans. He lives at 101 West 10th street.

It was hinted yesterday that the selection of Assistant District Attorney Perkins for the District Attorneyship will be announced in a few days. Mr. Whitman spent a quiet Sunday. He was at home the entire part of the day and saw few visitors.

RIDDER'S EDITORIAL CAMP DEFENDED BY ANSWERED BY LEON

Call on German Americans to
"Organize" Taken to Mean
"Mobilize."

QUESTION PUT TO VOTERS

Herman Ridder in an editorial in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* yesterday declared that German-Americans should be organized to fight against that day when the Allies will demand more active cooperation of the United States. They must all, he said, preach German justice and German fair play. He spoke of the 2,000 German societies in Greater New York as rallying points of education, as an immense power that has never been used in a political way to the detriment of any group.

"The time has come," he wrote, "when the German cause no longer refrains from conducting a campaign. This country has never had, and will never have cause to fear the German element in it. I am not preaching sedition. I am preaching the highest form of loyalty that I know. There is no reason why this country should be swayed more by the people of one nationality than by those of another."

The greatest duty of the German American today is to stand solidly and strongly for the creation of a public opinion in favor of the organized and trained personnel of trained engineers able to handle others and get the best work out of them."

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CAMP DEFENDED BY RECTOR IN SERMON

Conviction Called "Shameful
Exhibition of Possible
Tyranny of Law."

ASSERTS NO ONE IS SAFE

The Rev. R. C. Ormsbee, rector of St. Margaret's Church, of which Eugene M. Camp is a vestryman, devoted his sermon yesterday morning to an explanation of the arrest and conviction of the church warden. The rector did not mention any names, but the large congregation knew to whom he referred.

"We have just witnessed a most shameful exhibition of the possible tyranny of the law," said the clergyman. "An innocent man, the uncorroborated testimony of a henchman of the law, without counsel, without a chance to prove his identity and his life's work, sentenced by a judge not half the man as was the man he judged along with thieves, imbeciles and vagabonds to the workhouse. And this in our so-called land of liberty, where outrages under very similar circumstances."

"It is about time the people rose up and demanded that such high handed, arbitrary, senseless, unscrupulous administration of justice be stopped. Whatever may be said about the technicalities of the law and the way it works, there is absolutely no excuse for such a blundering administration of it."

"The character, temperament and age of the man accused are absolutely contrary to the charge made against him. Any one who would take the trouble to investigate would know that. Not one man who knew the accused believed for a moment in any particulars of the charge. From all sides the decent citizens who know the accused rose up in protest."

"The six families in the tenement were thrown into a pond. They ran to the street, and neighbors who gathered added to the excitement, for it was vividly remembered that a bomb went off in the very same hallway two months ago. Joseph Cirincione, who conducts a barber shop in the front of the first floor, and is also the agent of the building, thought the bomb was intended for him, because he said he has been receiving Black Hand letters for a long while."

BOMB WRECKS BABY'S CRIB.

Mother Had Just Removed Child—
Terror in Tenement.

A bomb tore gaping holes in the ceiling, floor and walls of the second floor of a tenement at 526 First avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, last evening. It made a hole in the floor of the adjoining bedroom of Vincenzo Carlucci and tore the crib of his baby to pieces. Mrs. Carlucci had just stepped from the bedroom to the kitchen with the baby in her arms when the explosion occurred. Nobody was hurt.

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THIEF GETS \$500 IN UNGUARDED

Thirty Minutes—Hos Arrested.

The Young Women's Christian Association at 614 Lexington avenue had \$500 in its safe at 11:15 o'clock Saturday evening, but some one forgot that the safe was open and unguarded and by 11:45 the entire amount had disappeared.

Yesterday morning Frederick A. Fox, 18, who had been elevator boy at the building of the association and who gave his address as 11 West 10th street, was arrested in White Plains. He had in his pocket almost the identical sum.

Mistaking a bottle of bichloride of mercury for a bottle of pills Mrs. Grace Landman, 33, of 121 West Eighth street, swallowed several of the tablets last night. Soon afterward she discovered her mistake and hurried to the Roosevelt Hospital, where she was treated and taken to Bellevue. Her condition is not considered serious.

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SUIT BARES WOES OF "MODEL" HAPPY PAIR

Wife of Secretary Myron of Syracuse Civil Service Demands Separation.

END OF PRETTY ROMANCE

The details of a suit for separation against one of the best known attorneys and office holders of Syracuse, which will be tried in New York county for the sake of avoiding the notoriety of a trial at home, have become known through a decision by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick on an application for alimony by Mrs. Florence M. Myron, now living in New York, against Herbert B. Myron, secretary of the Civil Service Commission of Syracuse.

Mrs. Myron is the adopted daughter of Thomas Ryan, former Mayor of Syracuse and wealthy business man, and her marriage to Myron was the result of a romantic elopement. Although her foster mother became reconciled to her marriage, Mrs. Myron's mother never forgave her until after she left her husband and sued for a separation on the ground of cruelty.

The Myrons parted in March, 1913, when they signed a separation agreement. Mrs. Myron had been receiving \$100 a month alimony for the support of herself and four children. Before Justice Hendrick she asked \$250 a month alimony. The court decided that she must be satisfied with her allowance under the separation agreement, but gave her \$250 counsel fee. Mrs. Myron gets the custody of her four children, a most cruel act occurred on January 3, 1912, when she was standing beside her dinner table arranging it for a wedding anniversary party. On that occasion, she says, her husband, causing her to fall over the table, said: "There, I have given you your wedding anniversary present and for the next ten years you will have one just like it."

In his reply Myron denies that he has been cruel to his wife and also denies the charges involving him with the maid. Myron applied for a change of venue to Otsego county, where the case was heard. A score of witnesses who live in Syracuse, but whose names he did not disclose, testified that he was a kind and loving husband.

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BAFF MURDER CAR REPORTER FOUND

Police Said to Have Located in
Brownsville Auto Used
by Gunmen.

ONE LINK STILL MISSING

Information came yesterday to the police searching for the murderers of Daniel Hoff that the car from which the murder was done is now in a garage in Brownsville. The detectives have pieced together stray bits of information by which they account for the consecutive movements of the murder car from several hours before the murder until well after Hoff had been killed.

According to information in possession of the police the car was in a Hoboken garage until two hours before the murder. A telephone call was made to the place directing the car to be sent to the Lackawanna ferry. Either then or just as the car reached Manhattan the murderers, supposed to be four in number, took possession of the automobile and drove to the West Washington Market. The New Jersey license shield in the meantime had been changed from red to blue.

The board the theme to a reputable Brownsville man, is said to have knowledge that his car was taken from his garage without his permission at a time when he was ill.

District Attorney Whitman will begin his final week at the Criminal Court Building today by going before the Grand Jury with the chief witnesses in the Daniel Hoff case. He hopes to leave the investigation in such shape that Mr. Delahanty and other assistants will have no difficulty in completing it and obtaining indictments not only against the actual murderers, but also against the men who were in the car at the time of the shooting.

The witnesses already heard by the Grand Jury have established the preliminary facts necessary to a conviction. Mr. Whitman will question those whose stories are expected to show conclusively the nature of the plot and the identity of the persons who conceived and carried out the crime. It is apparent that the investigation of the crime achieved their purpose by devious ways and called to their aid the subtlest trickery of the underworld. The track has been well covered and it is to be made clear only by patience and perseverance.

While they have the revolver with which they believe the murder was done, the police are not sure that they have money was paid for it, the District Attorney's aids realize that the important thing, so far as the Grand Jury is concerned, is to be able to set forth the outline of the crime from the moment it was planned until the gunmen laid away their weapons in the Hoboken saloon. To this end they are particularly anxious to get hold of a man now among the dozens of men who are in cells or out on bail.

Whether this man is chauffeur or gunman or other accomplice has not been divulged. It has been said of him only that he was with the gunmen when Hoff was killed. If he is the chauffeur of the murder car he may assume an alibi in this case equal to that of Willie Shapiro in the Rosenthal matter. He would oblige the necessity of making identity, tell who hired him, help in the identification of the gunmen and disclose where he took them after the murder.

These are matters of which so far as is known, the police are not sure. Little information has been given up to the present time.

John Hays Hammond Gives Views
at Peace Meeting.

Great armaments breed the military spirit that leads to war and are ineffectual in preventing war, said John Hays Hammond last night at a peace meeting in the Metropolitan Temple. He argued that the nations could take their grievances for adjudication, a court of world peace, instead of maintaining costly armaments. He said he hoped that some such tribunal would grow out of the present conflict.

The waste of war and the failure of armaments in maintaining peace led Mr. Hammond to say that "if Germany had applied to the peaceful winning of her foreign markets the colossal amount she has expended for her naval armaments she would be today, in respect to her export trade at least, the foremost nation of the world."

No consideration has yet been given to the maintenance of peace by the nations, he said. He said that the nations could take their grievances for adjudication, a court of world peace, instead of maintaining costly armaments. He said he hoped that some such tribunal would grow out of the present conflict.

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